

The Lacombe Guardian

VOL IV. No. 5

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916

\$1.00 PER YEAR

U. S. and Mexican Troops Clash

El Paso, June 21.—A detachment of American cavalry clashed with Carranza forces at Carrizal, about 90 miles south of El Paso early today, both sides suffering heavy casualties, according to unofficial reports received by Mexican military authorities in Juarez tonight.

According to the report, which the Mexican authorities are investigating, 40 Americans were killed by machine gun fire in a surprise attack. The Mexican casualties were said not to have been so heavy, but General Felix Gomez is named as being among the Mexican dead.

Washington, June 22.—One fact stood tonight, at the close of a day of many developments in the Mexican crisis. Apparently both the United States government and the de facto authorities of Mexico hope to treat the clash at Carrizal yesterday as an incident aggravating already strained relations, but not of itself likely to precipitate general hostilities.

Preparations by the war department for possible war with Mexico went forward here today without interruption. At the same time there came hints that General Carranza had been almost persuaded by European influences not to persist in a course certain to bring on a conflict.

LAST MOMENTS

OF HAMPSHIRE ARE DESCRIBED

London, June 15.—Details of some of the incidents on board the British cruiser Hampshire just before she sank off the Orkneys last week, causing the death of Field Marshall Earl Kitchener, are given in an official statement issued tonight, based on statements by the dozen survivors of the cruiser who were washed ashore on a raft.

"From the reports of the twelve survivors of the Hampshire," says the statement, "the following conclusions were reached:

"As the men were going to their stations before abandoning the ship, Lord Kitchener, accompanied by a naval officer, appeared. The latter said: 'Make way for Lord Kitchener,' both ascended to the quarter deck. Subsequently four military officers were seen there, walking, all on the port side."

"The captain called Lord Kitchener to the forebridge, where the captain's boat was hoisted. The captain also called Lord Kitchener to enter the boat. It is unknown if Lord Kitchener entered it or what happened to any boat."

The Hampshire was proceeding along the west coast of the Orkneys. A heavy gale was blowing and seas were breaking over the ship, which necessitated her being partially battened down. Between 7.30 and 7.45 p.m., the vessel struck a mine, and began at once to settle by the bows, heeling over to starboard before she finally went down about fifteen minutes later.

"Orders were given by the captain for all hands to go to their established stations before abandoning ship. Some of the hatches were opened and the ship's company went quickly to their stations. Efforts were made, with but success to lower some of the boats. One of them was broken in half and its occupants were thrown into the water.

"Large numbers of the crew used life-saving belts and waist coats which proved effective in keeping them afloat. Three rafts were safely launched, and with about 50 to 70 men on each, got clear. It was daylight up to about eleven. Though the rats

were large numbers of men got away, in one case, out of over 70 men aboard, only six survived. The survivors all report that the men gradually dropped off, even died aboard the rafts, from exhaustion and exposure to cold. Some of the crew must have perished in trying to land on the rocky coast after such long exposure. Some died after landing."

CANADIANS RETOOK LOST GROUND IN EASY STYLE

London, June 15th.—Philip Gibbs, writing in the Chronicle an account of the Canadian offensive at Zellebekte says:

"It was a great point of pride with the Canadians to recapture their lost ground themselves. Their losses were not heavy in this counter attack, which was an astonishing piece of work.

"The Canadian guns played their part in the attack. "A great orchestra of heavy and field batteries played an annihilating 'devil's tattoo' upon the Germans, who had to endure the same experience as their guns gave the Canadians, upon the same ground.

"The attack was a complete success. The men were surprised for they had expected in much greater trouble. The enemy's shell fire was heavy, but the Canadians got through under cover of our guns. The men advanced in open order and worked down hill and afterwards into our old positions, which the usual howdah ordnance had prevented the enemy from consolidating.

"The attack was directed from the southern end of Sanctuary Wood to Mount Sorrel.

A correspondent of the Post says the night of second successful counter attack was wet, cold and disagreeable, but the men were in high spirits. The Germans were apparently taken by surprise and were completely overwhelmed. Two machine guns were captured early during the action.

FARMING SPECIAL

The Department of Agriculture of Alberta has just completed arrangements for the Annual Mixed Farming Special Train to visit different parts of the Province, commencing June 23rd at Cowley. The train this year will be more complete than ever, no pains being spared to make each department as interesting and attractive as possible.

The train will consist of fourteen cars in all, comprising live stock, dairy appliances, grains, grasses, seeds, models of sheep and pig pens, and poultry houses, exhibits from the Demonstration Farms and Schools of Agriculture, and car of stuffed and mounted wild animals and birds sent to the Province.

Lectures will be given on the various branches of live stock and field husbandry; also on domestic science and home nursing. A special car will be provided where children can be amused while their mothers attend the domestic science lectures.

The train will be at Lacombe from 2 p.m. till 5 p.m. July 8th, and everybody is cordially invited.

FAMOUS PLAYERS

Although we are unable to give the title of Saturday night's picture—the Famous Players production, yet we can assure moving picture fans of Lacombe and district that all the big class picture producers, so don't stay away because you do not know the title of the picture. Two full shows will be given as usual—7.30 and 9 p.m. You will confer a favor on the manager by being on time and taking the seats next to the wall, thus saving yourselves and others the inconvenience of moving about while the pictures are on the screen. Thank you.

Scarcity of Food in Germany

London, June 15.—Food riots raged in Vienna all Monday night, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin. Most of the rioters were women. When policemen tried to disperse them street fighting of great violence ensued.

London, June 15.—The Central News has received from a thoroughly trustworthy source a comprehensive report regarding the economic conditions existing in Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The problem to which greater attention has been devoted during the last month or two has been the meat problem. The press has been allowed to publish the most disquieting complaints on the subject, and it has been made quite clear that there is a real and serious shortage of cattle, and that for weeks past the markets have received nothing approaching the normal number of beasts. The poorer classes are being turned into compulsory vegetarians, even persons of moderate means cannot buy meat for good reason that there is no meat to be bought except at extortionate prices.

A possible danger from the restricted diet to which most people in Germany are condemned is beginning to attract public attention. Prof. Rubens, a well-known medical authority, in a recent letter, pointed out that a defective organization of the means of nutrition only enervates the population and did not even insure the proper utilization of the country's different climatic conditions, following different occupations and accustomed to widely different regimes which would produce disastrous consequences.

The tone of the majority of interpreted letters continues to be desperately pessimistic. Letters recently noted speak of "business growing worse from month to month," of the increasing numbers of women in receipt of allowances, of "business providing hardly anything" of the absence of purchasers, etc., but it is in regard to the scarcity of food that the writers are most eloquent, and can be judged from the following extracts taken from the hundreds of intercepted letters:

"Berlin, May 8.—Here life is no longer worth living. Food is very dear; if we can buy nothing I do not know what will become of us."

"Hamburg, May 6.—Many a day I spend hours in the streets going from shop to shop in search of provisions and finding none. I am astonished that the people still preserve some measure of calm."

"Brunswick, May 3.—I am continually hungry. Meat and sausage I have not eaten since I don't know when—notching but fish and cheese. There is no possibility of getting any butter, lard, or pot tates. For one whole week I had no potatoes. One really does not know on what one can live. It is dreadful."

"Gleiwitz: Aunt Anna has written to say that people are starving in Westphalia."

"Altona, May 5.—You can have no idea of the state of things in Hamburgh where food is incredibly dear."

"Oberschlesien, May 5.—Food is three times as dear as it used to be, and there is no meat, butter, or drippings—nothing but unceasing work. It is a hard drive you mad. The devil has come from hell to Oberschlesien."

"Posen, May 5.—The misery here is ghastly."

"Weimar—There is famine in Germany. The rich eat meat and all they want, but the poor are dying of starvation. The poor fellows in the trenches are complaining dreadfully of hunger, too."

"Still, though there are many

circumstances which justify the belief in the growing restiveness of the masses with the internal conditions created by the war,

LONDON FEELS THAT WAR WILL BE ENDED BY NEXT YEAR

London, June 15.—Significance is attached to a sentence embodied in a semi-official French communication received in London today, inasmuch as it seems to draw the attention of the public to what is considered the serious failure of Germany's recent strategy.

"It seems, since the Vaux affair, the sentence reads, 'that the German frontiers Verdun is maintaining the attitude of expectation in view of the nature of events which they feel are becoming increasingly imminent.'

This statement is generally interpreted, in the light of public expectation, that the time is rapidly approaching for an important entente allied offensive.

Professor Albert F. Pollard, of the chair of English history in the University of London, lecturing here today on the progress of the war, said he anticipated a great offensive by the allies on the western front before long, but that the people must not expect the war to end before next year. The utmost to be hoped for this year, he said, was the defeat of Austria, a virtual settlement of the Balkan difficulty, and the driving back of the Germans a considerable distance on the western front. The final defeat of Germany could only come sometime next year, the speaker added, after winter of disastrous consequences.

"We inherited from a Republi-

"We have a few men interested in ranches, and a few interested in mines who would use the blood of American soldiers to guarantee profits and their investments in a foreign land. But that is not the sentiment of the American people. The people of this country stand back of Woodrow Wilson in his determination not to intervene in the affairs of Mexico.

"But my friends, the president not only has had to deal with the war to the south of us, but with war to the east of us. I have differed from our president on some of the methods employed in this war, but I am one of those who desire sincerely that this nation shall not become a participant in the dreadful conflict."

Mr. Bryan was finished at 10 p.m., and nominations for president began a few minutes later. Alabama yielded to New Jersey, and Judge John Westcott, in an eloquent speech, nominated Woodrow Wilson. As Judge Westcott closed with a mention of the name "Woodrow Wilson" the crowd broke into a great demonstration which lasted 30 minutes.

BRITISH FLEET GOT INTO BALTIC

Petrograd, June 14.—Reports persistently circulated here, though, of course, they would not receive official confirmation, even if correct, that during the recent Jutland naval battle a British squadron of the latest dreadnaughts and battle cruisers made its way through the channel between Denmark and Sweden and reached a certain Russian port where the warships had now gathered. The passage of the narrow straits conducted the face of attacks by German destroyers flotilla. The Germans are fully aware of the fact that British warships in overwhelming strength, and mounting guns without any equal in the whole German navy, are now commanding the naval situation in the Baltic and tightening the strangle hold blockade on the German empire's throat.

"It is believed," says the paper, "that 12 merchantmen were sunk while a German armed trawler, which arrived at Nykøbing, had 150 aboard from a German destroyer that had been sent to the bottom. The German auxiliary cruiser was the Konig Von Sachsen, which was also seen to sink, and it is supposed that all of her crew were drowned."

GREECE DEMOBILIZES

Athens, via London, June 13.—King Constantine decided today to order the complete demobilization of the Greek army.

WILSON RENOMINATED WITH ENTHUSIASM BY DEMOCRATS

St. Louis, June 15.—In a setting intensely dramatic and spectacular, the Democratic national convention tonight formally nominated Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall, respectively, for president and vice president of the United States. No other names were offered.

At the mention of Wilson's name by John W. Westcott, of New Jersey, who nominated him, cheering and general demonstration lasted more than half an hour.

While the convention was being thrilled earlier in the night by the eloquence of William Jennings Bryan, much as he has moved the emotions of Democratic conventions for 20 years, the committee on resolutions was putting the finishing touches on the party platform. It will be adopted tomorrow.

Before beginning its work of officially declaring Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall the party candidates, the crowded convention hall echoed and rocked with the tumult of a greeting to Mr. Bryan.

Senator James introduced Mr. Bryan as "one of the leading citizens of the world and America's greatest Democrat."

Mr. Bryan's speech was a ringing endorsement of President Wilson's administration. He alluded to differences of opinion that may exist, but declared the party stood united in every state and ready for the battle. Touching on Mexico and the European war, Mr. Bryan said:

"We inherited from a Republican administration an insurrection in Mexico. This administration has dealt with that situation, and the Republican party dare not challenge a verdict before the country on the main situation."

"We have a few men interested in ranches, and a few interested in mines who would use the blood of American soldiers to guarantee profits and their investments in a foreign land. But that is not the sentiment of the American people. The people of this country stand back of Woodrow Wilson in his determination not to intervene in the affairs of Mexico.

"But my friends, the president not only has had to deal with the war to the south of us, but with war to the east of us. I have differed from our president on some of the methods employed in this war, but I am one of those who desire sincerely that this nation shall not become a participant in the dreadful conflict."

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GERMANS ARE BADLY BEATEN BY RUSSIAN FLEET

Copenhagen via London, June 14.—Describing the British fight, the Dagens Nyheder says that the Russian squadron won an important victory. The Russians had six destroyers and a submarine and came at such speed that the Germans were taken completely by surprise, and one fired one shot, then making for port in the utmost haste.

"It is believed," says the paper, "that 12 merchantmen were sunk while a German armed trawler, which arrived at Nykøbing, had 150 aboard from a German destroyer that had been sent to the bottom. The German auxiliary cruiser was the Konig Von Sachsen, which was also seen to sink, and it is supposed that all of her crew were drowned."

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Russia Wins Great Victory

Petrograd, June 18.—The breaches by the Russians on the southwestern front, spreading fan shape from 30 to 40 miles in the rear of the Austrian line, now have effectively separated the three main Austrian army groups operating between the Pripyat and Bukowina. Continued retreats of the more advanced portions of the Austrian forces is occasioned, therefore, from strategic reasons than because of actual pressure applied by the Russians.

The primary object of General Brusiloff's campaign is not the taking of lost territory and, although it is quite conceivable that Lemberg may be caught in encircling movements developing from flanking attacks on Lutsk and Czernowitz, the chief aim of the Russian advance is obvious to destroy, or at least cripple the Austrian army. The tremendous battles of positions taken by the Russians up to the present, roughly estimated at 165,000, with additional losses of killed or wounded of 130,000, attest to the success of the Russians in accomplishing this aim.

Military communists contrast the effect of the present Russian advance with that of the German advance last summer, which yielded much larger gains in territory without, however, in any sense, destroying the integrity of the Russian army. The last day's news records the continual success of the Russians in the districts of Lutsk, the lower middle Stripa and Czernowitz. On the middle Stripa the Austrians are holding their own.

Near Lutsk the gap in the Austrian lines has been further widened by the northward progress of the Russians to Sokol and the forest of Rostok, which fell after a hard struggle. The Russian penetration northwest of Bucza is also important in opening up the way to Lemberg, the approaches to which they defended with the utmost stubbornness. Petrograd, June 18.—The capture by the Russians of Czernowitz, capital of the Austro-Hungarian crown land of Bucowina, was officially announced today by the Russian war office.

"On the front of General Brusiloff's army the enemy maintains his resistance, making repeated counter attacks, which our troops repulsed successfully, pressing the enemy more closely in various divisions and taking prisoners and booty.

"Yesterday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, General Lechtnay's division was captured by assault at Czernowitz, and Czernowitz on the 'left bank' of the Pruth. After desperate fighting for the passage of the river, where the enemy had destroyed the bridges, we occupied Czernowitz."

Vienna, via London, June 18.—The evacuation of Czernowitz by the Austrians, after the Russians had forced a passage of the Pruth and penetrated the city, was announced by the war office today.

"Yesterday," says the official statement, "the garrison of the bridgehead at Czernowitz with drew before superior enemy fire. During the night the enemy, at several points, forced a passage of the Pruth, and penetrated Czernowitz, which we evacuated."

INCREASES RUSSIAN VICTORY

The Copenhagen Dagens Nyheder says that in the recent fighting in the Baltic between Russian torpedo craft and German war vessels which were convoying merchantmen, two German auxiliary cruisers, the Herzmann and the Konig Von Sachsen, and two trawlers were sunk by the Russians in addition to ten merchantmen.

The Hudson Bay Country

Territory to be Developed by New
Road Will be Another Source of
Wealth to the Dominion

The Hudson Bay Railroad, which has its terminus at Prince Albert, will shorten the land haul of grain from the wheat fields of the West to the Atlantic ocean by over a thousand miles. And the last obstacle to the opening of farms and European ports will not be increased.

This, of course, is the chief object in building the road. But it will also serve another purpose, that of opening up a new territory for permanent settlement. Pessimists tell us that the country is not suitable to permanent occupation, that it is too barren with nothing to entice the pioneer to live within its borders. We were told much the same regarding other parts of the Dominion, before we began upon our vegetable gardens of fertility. The Peace River district may be mentioned as an example.

We are told that the country opened up by the new railroad will prove mostly unproductive, with the possible exception of July. This may be a serious handicap to successful farming operations, yet we must remember that in the three provinces last year, not one month in which frost did not occur. Yet in this climate, 600,000 bushels of wheat were grown during the year. Also the new district is said to produce vegetables as fine as any seen in other parts of the Dominion, and it lies well up to the Arctic circle.

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When we read the reports furnished by the topographical survey for 1916, and also the reports of those who either for pleasure or for business have visited the more little known territory, we fail to see how anyone should or could be doubtful regarding the advisability of opening up the country.

An Ancient City

Trebizond was one of the most notable cities of the East in the Middle Ages

Trebizond, the old capital of Cappadocia, is mentioned by Milton in one of his greatest cantos, "Paradise Lost," where he refers to the knights who once jested there. The city, indeed was a great school of mathematical chivalry, and it is a German historian, Professor Falmerayer, who tells us that it became in popular romance and in the imaginations of the most famous empires of the East, and the rallying point of the youth and flower of Asia. Readers of "The Arabian Nights" will find the temples to be of Rebecca that he had won his horse, Zanor, in single fight from the Souldiers of Trebizond.

Apart from its historical position, Xanophon and the retreat of the ten thousand, Trebizond was one of the most notable cities of the East in the middle ages. The Hellenic "Trapezopolis" or "Talibane" name comes from the sloping table of ground on which it stands, at the time of the fourth century B.C., when the Great Achaean Commonwealth, a section of the Imperial Byzantine family, who founded them an empire that lasted for two and a half centuries, all included the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Mediterranean.

R. H. Moore, Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, Alta.—"Growing Winter Feed Under Irrigation."

H. D. Bark, Chief of Irrigation Investigations, C. P. R., Strathmore, Alberta.—A lecture illustrated with lantern slides on "Practical Irrigation."

R. M. Winslow, Secretary, British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, Victoria, B. C.—"Irrigation and Orcharding."

P. F. Price, Assistant Horticulturist, British Columbia Government, Vernon, B. C.—"Potato and Truck Crops under Irrigation."

A. G. Moore, Chairman, Gem, P. O., Bapu Colony, Alberta.—"Varieties of Crops Successfully Produced in the Bassano Colony."

P. H. Moore, Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B. C.—"Can Sugar Beet Growing Be Made a Commercial Enterprise in British Columbia?"

C. E. Johnson, Chairman, Hydro-Electric Company, Kamloops, B. C.—"The Possibilities of Irrigation by Hydro-Electric Power in the Thompson Valley."

D. J. G. Rutherford, C. M. G., Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Industry, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Alberta.—"Livestock Production."

H. W. Stratton, Superintendent, Alexandra Ranch, Trappinelle, B. C.—"Mixed Farming."

J. H. Macmillan, Controller of Water Rights, British Columbia Government, Victoria, B. C.—"Irrigation."

E. H. Peters, Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Control, Department of the Interior, Calgary.—"Irrigation Districts Act."

W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, British Columbia Government, Victoria, B. C.—"Irrigation."

G. R. Marchant, President, Board of Trade, Lethbridge, Alta.—"The Farmer and the City Man."

M. Mackay, President, Board of Trade, Calgary, Alberta.—"The Farmer and the City Man."

John F. Sweeting, Industrial Agent, C. P. R., Calgary, Alta.—"The Possibility of Sugar Beet Growing in Alberta."

Patriotic Acme Pledges Brought in Over \$50,000

Cheques to the amount of \$19,914.00 have been sent to the various war relief funds by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. This is only part of the amount collected by the branches of the association as returns from patriotic acme pledges. There is still more to come, and the amount will likely be received in the near future from those who have not yet had an opportunity of sending their last season's crop.

Training on All Russia's Island

territory will be centrally controlled along lines already adopted for rail road communications, by a central executive committee of bankers, officials supported by various industries as well as by municipal and other bodies.

The members of this committee have made arrangements so that no financial disturbances are to be carried out at once. Other decisions are to be put through with the consent of the minister of communications.

Acme Acme Pledges Brought in Over \$50,000

It is interesting to note that the American garage can be the fattest in the world, remarked Senator Sunet when he injected into the Senate debate on proposed a plan for preparing us for war.

He said: "I have a dozen daughters, and was able to give each of them a million dollars the day they married, and still want each to know how to cook, make her own clothes, and in fact be a superior housekeeper. The skillful cook, the housekeeper is with a minimum expenditure of money. Any cook should be able to serve a good meal on an unlimited budget, at a reasonable price."

"No," returned Willie trembling.

Willie continued, "Mother is in the centre of town, for head comes along and lies with him up to the moon and makes him pick sticks for the remainder of his life. Now, you will be told to be a good housekeeper, will your life terribly ruined?"

"Yes, mother, you get out of sight."

"I have got time. It keeps me busy

and I have time. It keeps me busy

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

ADDED ANOTHER
PAGE TO TRADITIONS
OF BRITISH NAVY

London, June 18.—An official communication issued this evening gives an account of a recent visit by King George and an address by the monarch to the representatives of the units of the fleet on parade. In his address King George said:

"Admiral Jellicoe and officers and men of the grand fleet: 'You waited nearly two years with most exemplary patience for the opportunity of meeting and engaging the enemy's fleet. I can well understand how trying was this period and how great your relief when you knew on May 31 that the enemy had been sighted. The unfavorable weather conditions and approaching darkness prevented the complete result which you all expected. But you did all possible in the circumstances. You drove the enemy into its harbors and inflicted on him very severe losses. You added another page to the glorious traditions of the British navy. That will do more, For your splendid work I thank you.'

At the conclusion of his visit the king sent the following message to Admiral Jellicoe:

"I am thankful that I had the opportunity of congratulating you and the grand fleet on the result of the recent engagement in the North Sea. Assuring all ranks and ratings that the name of the British navy never stood higher in the eyes of their fellow countrymen, whose pride and confidence in their achievements are unabated. Good luck and God-speed! May your future efforts be blessed with complete success."

King George left London Tuesday evening to visit the fleet, and returned to London today. During the course of his tour he inspected the whole of the grand fleet, and visited all the wounded men from the Skerryrak fit in the various hospitals.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE

The Russians now have Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, and are proceeding rapidly on their conquering way. They have won in less than two weeks, with comparatively no loss of life, vastly more than the Germans, at such terrible cost, have won on the Verdun front, added to what the Austrians, also at heavy cost, won, on the Italian front. In addition to the territory which they have gained so speedily, they have captured more than 150,000 able-bodied troops and put out of action a force quite as large as that. The success is amazing when it is considered that this advance has been at very little cost at all. The strength of the Russians in that part is even greater than at the beginning of the war, and the effect of this advance upon the Balkans cannot well be calculated.

The future policy of the Russians has not been clearly outlined. Whether they will recapture Lemberg and follow along the march made before, or proceed to invade Hungary, is not quite shown by their present methods.

A more likely alternative, however, would be the winning over of Romania by the demonstration of Russia's dominating force in Bukowina on the Hungarian border. The good will and possibly the military support of Romania once gained, Russia could at last strike through Romania at Bulgaria. In this plan the co-operation of the Franco-Serbian force at Salomki would bring against the Bulgarians a crushing force and the entente's mastery of the Balkans, with the isolation and surrender of Turkey, could be expected in three months.

Romania is convinced by the events of the next fortnight this programme, for which the Salonika force has been preparing for six months, becomes feasible. The downfall of the southeastern end of the Teutonic combination would open up Russia via the Black Sea and seriously imperil Hungary, situated on three

sides. But if Rumania fails to enlist with the entente, the Russian invasion of Hungary via Galicia and Bukowina, once preliminary successes were gained, would remain feasible. The Russian programme is therefore a blow with an extra sting to it.

The capture of Czernowitz is the end of the second chapter of the Russian invasion. What will be the next move in the great drive?

BRITISH READY, DECLARER LAW

Paris, June 15.—Great interest has been aroused here by the statement made by Andrew Bonar-Law, to the Matin, that the British army was completely in accord with Gen. Joffre, and was prepared to move whenever the French headquarters' staff saw fit. The statement is accepted as a sufficient answer to the charge of British indifference to the French losses before Verdun. The press expresses much satisfaction over Bonar-Law's frank statement. From the outset the military authorities here have insisted that it would be playing Germany's game for the British to move before the psychological moment, and have a score-settling anti-British rumors as idle or malicious gossip. Bonar-Law's statement will go far to reassure the people here.

GERMANS REGARD THE CONDITION OF AUSTRIANS AS HOPELESS

London, June 14.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Petrograd says:

"The number of German officers in the Austrian army is proved in a curious way by the examination of prisoners."

"Among the men 16 per cent. are Germans and among the officers 20 per cent."

"According to reliable information it does not appear that Germans are now sending a large number of troops to the assistance of their allies. The estimate of four divisions, said to have been dispatched from the region of the Lida, is considered an exaggeration."

"This shows that the Germans regard the position of the Austrians as desperate. Only once before have they sent them direct aid and then they sent troops to the Carpathians at a moment when the Austrians were in a desperate condition."

"General Brusilov, in a message today, said: 'By the help of God, and relying on the strong and unwavering spirit of the troops and the support of the nation behind them, I firmly and confidently hope to gain such a success as will utterly crush the enemy.'

REDMOND FIRST IRISH PREMIER

Dublin, June 15.—The establishment of a home rule parliament here is generally anticipated. It is supposed that Dublin Castle will be the home of the new legislature. A preliminary session will be unnecessary as the present Irish members of the imperial parliament will be constituents of the new assembly, but it will be necessary to form a senate, partly elected and partly nominated. John Redmond, probably, will be the first Irish premier.

ALEXANDER MCQUEEN IS KILLED IN ACTION

Edmonton, June 15.—Word was received in the city this evening of the death from wounds in France, on June 4th, of Lance corporal Alex. McQueen, youngest son of Dr. D. G. McQueen, city, former moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly. He was a member of the Princess Patricias, having left the city last summer with the first university corps. Another son, James, is a captain in the 3rd battalion, now in England.

RUSSIANS DISCOVER DESTRUCTIVE SHELL

Petrograd via London, June 16.—The Russian artillery has

"We Give Our Sons"

Such our proud cry—a vain and empty boast;

Love did not ask us great a sacrifice;

The first revels found you at your post;

You knew the cost; clear-eyed you paid the price;

Some far clear call we were too dull to hear

Had caught your ear.

Not ours to urge you, br to know the voice;

No stern decree you followed or obeyed;

Nothing compelled your swift uncaring chise,

Except the stuff of which your dreams were made;

To that high instinct passionately true,

Your way you knew.

We did not give you—all unasked you went;

Sons of a greater motherhood than ours;

To our proud heart your young brief lives were lent,

Then swept beyond us by irresistible powers.

Only we hear, when we have lost our all,

That far clear call:



From Warehouse to Your Table

without the possibility of the slightest deterioration is ensured by the new wrapping in which

BLUE RIBBON TEA

is now packed and sold. The old lead packets filled the bill—but had several drawbacks. Every housewife knows them. Easily torn—liable to puncture and rust—only custom made them acceptable.

The new "BLUE RIBBON" wrapper is perfect packing for tea. Strong, clean, handy, dust-proof, impervious to moisture. In short—

A PERFECT WRAPPING, FOR A PERFECT TEA

As before, a money-back guarantee goes with each packet. Ask your grocer.

Examine Your Wardrobe

If you require anything in the Clothing line—

ORDER NOW



as goods are becoming scarce and steadily rising in price, and it will pay you to Order Now!

We can still supply suits from \$20.00 but the selections are going down fast

Order Now!

D. CAMERON TAILOR

Cleaning :: Pressing
Allan Street, opposite Adelphi Hotel

Mixed Farming Special Train

Conducted by

Alberta Department of Agriculture

and assisted by

Dominion Department of Agriculture
and Canadian Pacific Railway Com'y

Special Lectures and Demonstrations on All Phases of Farm Work

SUBJECTS:—Live Stock, Field Husbandry, Poultry, Dairying, Game Protection. Special Exhibits from Demonstration Farms and Schools of Agriculture, Household Science and Home Making.

This Train will stop at

LACOMBE

Saturday, July 8th, 1916
From 2.00 to 5.00 p.m.

This Special Train will consist of 14 cars, including two cars of Pure Bred Horses and cattle to be used for judging and demonstration purposes; other cars will contain exhibits upon which demonstrations and lectures will be given on different phases of Agriculture Work and Domestic Science.

LADIES SPECIALLY INVITED

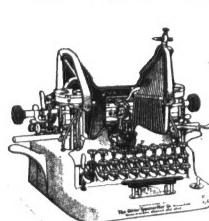
EVERYBODY WELCOME

Hon. Duncan Marshall,
Minister of Agriculture

J. Dougall
General Agricultural Agent
Canadian Pacific Railway
Company

Alex. Galbraith
Supt. of Fairs and Institutes

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE
LACOMBE GUARDIAN



Reasons Why

The
OLIVER
Typewriter

Is Superior to all others

7. Rapid Escapement—The escapement mechanism is exceedingly simple and positive, and, although it is very rapid, is almost frictionless.

8. Light, Elastic Key Touch—The key touch is wonderfully light, elastic, and most pleasing, offering the least resistance to the fingers.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

**DON'T
FORGET
THE
WAR VETERAN
WHEN YOU HAVE A
JOB TO OFFER**

Please notify
**CENTRAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
EDMONTON,
Howard Stinchbury, Secy.**
**WAR VETERANS CLUB CALGARY
Wm. Mclvor, Asst. Secy.**

CHURCH UNION CARRIED BY
OVERWHELMING
MAJORITY

Winnipeg, June 14.—The Presbyterian church voted today to enter into organic union with the Methodist and Congregational churches. The majority, as was universally expected, was overwhelming.

For the first time in many years, the assembly voted as the roll was called, each commissioner rising in his place and answering "Aye" or "Nay."

The vote, as it was officially recorded, was 406 to 88. This is much the largest vote ever recorded on the subject in an assembly. Ministers voted for the cause more largely than the laymen. Of the ministers, 222 voted for and 45 against. Of the elders, 184 voted for and 43 against.

The east voted four to one for union, and the west five to one for separation. In the east the total for union was 253 against 62. In the west the total was 153 for union and 26 against. The number of absences or not voting was 117. There was no demonstration of any kind when the final decision was reached.

FINE ATTRACTIONS AT CALGARY FAIR ARE INTERESTING OUR TOWN

The large number of people from this town and district who say they are going to Calgary Exhibition this year is an indication of the high quality of the entertainment which is promised. Others will take advantage of the cheap rates to Calgary between June 29th and July 5th, which are the fair dates, to visit their friends who are now in the camp at the Saamis Reserve.

In addition to the wonderful performance of Katherine Stinson, the loop-the-loop girl, there will be a programme of seven free vaudeville attractions which will be given twice a day.

Another big attraction will be the "March of the Allies," which will be participated in by men dressed in the uniforms of all the allies, who will march past accompanied by massed bands.

War trenches are to be dug on the grounds, and in them there will be returned veterans as guides to explain all about trench life.

The racing programme is a very attractive one, and 36 races will be run off during the week. The grand finale is a mile relay race, and there will be a splendid collection of runners and trotters entered.

Midway attractions will be supplied by the World at Home shows, and in this glittering display of twenty shows there will be found, mystery, mirth, and educational entertainment.

Entries for the Exhibition which closed last week, have been very satisfactory, and insure keen competition in the various classes.

HUN MEMBERS MUST RESIGN

London, June 15.—The chamber of commerce today passed a resolution requesting all members of German or Austrian birth, even if naturalized subjects of Great Britain, to resign.

BISHOP OF CORK DEAD

The most Rev. Thomas A. O'Callaghan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, died Wednesday of last week. He was born in Cork in 1839; was educated at Minerva College, Rome, and was appointed bishop of Cork in 1851.

OUR MOTHERLAND

Over all the world where Britons roam,
North, South, East, West, far reaching,
They hear the call of their old homes home,
The old faith ever teaching.
"One Race, One Blood"—and from one heart,
One voice to Heaven ascending.
They cry, "We come, though worlds apart,
Our Motherland defending!"

Like children at our mother's knee—
Sons of the Past which crowned her—
Though Death may lurk in air and sea,
Proudly we press around her;
As when she told the tales of old,
The fame our fathers brought her
And cried, "What shall the future hold,
O sons beyond the water?"

What they have dared, we too shall dare,
Whilst patient hope discerneth
The dawn of a tomorrow, where
No just of battle burneth:
But love of thee and liberty,
And love of man, O Mother,
Shall closer knit thy sons to thee
And brother nearer brother!

Unconquered still, then, "Rule the Wave!"
O'er tyranny victorious:
We crown thee with new laurels brave,
And tell the story glorious
Of those who heard thy call and gave
Their lives for one another,
And falling, found a hero's grave
For love of thee, O Mother!

POULTRY

To anyone who has not care fully followed the direction of the status which the poultry industry has now reached, must constitute a distinct surprise. Various view from the standpoint of the farmer, or of the produce trade, it is now one of the best organized and most progressive of any of our live stock industries. Co-operation amongst farmers in marketing is improving the product and realizing for them a higher price than they have hitherto been able to obtain. The reorganization of methods by the trade in providing against loss in handling is assuring to the consumer a better article and establishing our export business upon a firm basis.

It is estimated that Canada and Cuba, during the present year, will export from the United States about three-fourths of all the eggs exported by that country during that period. This situation, however, has now changed. As against an importation in 1913 of 13,240,111 dozen, we imported in 1915 not more than 3,783,952 dozen. On the other hand, while in 1913 we exported only 147,149 dozen, in 1915 we exported 7,988,322 dozen. This constitutes a net increase in production, in two years, of at least 17,100,000 dozen. Practically all of these exports went to the United Kingdom.

Notwithstanding the surplus in Canada, which these figures indicate, during May and April, May have remained at an extraordinarily high level. For the first quarter of the year 1916, the price to producers, selling to operators, has been at least 4c. in advance of the price received for the same period in 1915. For the month of March it was at least 5c. in advance, and for the month of April at least 3c. in advance of 1st year's price for the first two months. The demand for eggs for local consumption, for storage purposes, and for immediate export, has rarely been so keen at the present moment. This situation is clearly reflected in the prices just quoted. Hence, the domestic consumption of the market high price for meats part, to explain this condition. Confidence in the export demand, on the part of the produce trade confirms it from another direction. Notwithstanding increased production, the egg and poultry business in Canada is in a very strong position at the present time.

Under these circumstances we believe that it will be a very wise practice to raise as many chickens as it is possible or practicable to handle. Early hatched chicks make good winter layers. Rough grains will probably be produced in abundance in Canada this year, and the feeding of poultry at a profit should be materially assisted from this source. Eggs at winter prices are a good proposition in any event. Properly alive or dressed under present and prospective market conditions, can unquestionably be promised to the U.P.A. last Jan

It will be necessary to appropriate more money for this purpose, but the additional outlay will be infinitesimal compared with the loss that will be experienced if there is not a general campaign of extermination. Hon. Duncan Macrae feels that the task is too big for him, or that he is too busy to give it the personal attention that he

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited

A57

mary, this is the time for him to speak up.

EXTERMINATE THIS ENEMY

This is the time of the year to exterminate the housefly. It has been the custom of householders to regard the fly as a necessary evil, but this is too innocuous a view. The fly is a dangerous enemy. It spreads the worst diseases the world knows, and it is especially fatal to babies. Keep the flies away and the infants will have a better chance to live through the summer, and even adults will be spared the risk of contracting certain illnesses. The most satisfactory method of extermination of flies is to prevent their breeding, and this is the season when this preventive measure can be taken with the best results. Manure piles should be covered over and should be removed every six days in summer. Kitchen refuse should be kept in tightly covered garbage bins, and if it cannot be disposed of at once, it should be sprinkled with borax. Milk and other foods should be kept in refrigerators or covered with muslin or close fitting, and windows and doors should be screened. Flies should be barred from sick rooms.

ALBERTA'S WEED PROBLEM

Every farmer has his own weed inspector is the motto of the second annual convention of the departmental and provincial inspectors of Alberta, which will be held in Claresholm June 27, 28, and 29. This is a good motto, but it is not one that is observed to the letter by the big corporations that are farming tens of thousands of acres, and by the owners of idle land. The working farmer, who has no more land than he can handle comfortably will look after the weeds fairly well, but he may have as a neighbor a cane ran that operates 20,000 acres, and the other side of his place may be land that has been cultivated and has been allowed to fall into disuse. This means that he is being too well treated areas, and he is forced to do ten times the work that he would have to do were the adjacent land as well cultivated and tended ed by his own hands.

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A campaign of publicity should be waged in the hope that every farmer and landowner in Alberta may be made familiar with the millions of dollars in losses that face them if they do not do their duty, and the government itself should operate to the best of its ability to clear up the idle land and the roadways.

The province has a tremendous work ahead of it with regard to weeds, but there should be no fight politics nor vacillation in the policy of extermination that is being forced on it.

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Edmonton Exhibition

July 10th-15th, 1916

\$25,000 Offered in CASH PRIZES

ENTRIES CLOSE ON JUNE 27th.

Take Your Summer Vacation During Exhibition Week and Visit the Big Fair.

Grand Provincial Orange Celebration on the Grounds July 12th.

Splendid Attractions Have Been Secured for Your Entertainment, including

KATHERINE STINSON, SENSATIONAL AVIATOR

World at Home Shows on Midway, March of the Allies, Roller Coaster.

Edmonton Exhibition Association

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Calgary Industrial

Exhibition

JUNE 29 to JULY 5

SINGLE FARE FOR
ROUND TRIP

Going dates June 29th to July 4th
Return Limit July 7th.

Full particulars and tickets from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent, Calgary

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DOMINION DAY EXCURSIONS

FARE AND ONE THIRD
FOR ROUND TRIP

Going Dates—June 29 to July 1
inclusive

Final Return Limit—July 3rd.

Further information from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or

R. DAWSON,

District Passenger Agent, Calgary.

OFFICERS NOT TO HAVE MARRIED QUARTERS

Camp Hughes, Man., June 14

Marieted quarters for officers at Camp Hughes are under the Ian

Ever since the camp opened

there has been an agitation that

officers not be allowed to

wives of officers. It has been

under consideration for some

days by the head-quarters staff

and the orders for tomorrow

contain a clause stating that the

establishment of such quarters

welcome. U. E. Beeves, N. G.,

cannot be approved.

M. B. McDonald, R. B.

EDWIN H. JONES

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary

P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 10

Office: Dennis Block, Barnett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12

I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe

every Thursday evening at 8

contain a clause stating that the

o'clock. Visiting brothers always

establishment of such quarters welcome. U. E. Beeves, N. G.,

cannot be approved.

THE LACOMBE GUARDIAN

Quick Help for Strains and Sprains Wonderful Relief in One Hour

Rare Herb and Root Extracts
in this Liniment Give It
Marvellous Power

RUB ON NERVILINE

You will be astonished at the rapid pain-relieving action of "Nerviline". Its effectiveness is due to its remarkable penetrating power—it strikes deeply, sinks to the very core of the tissue.

Nerviline is stronger, many times stronger, than ordinary liniments, and it's not greasy, ill-smelling or disagreeable. Every drop runs in, bringing comfort and healing wherever applied.

You will scarcely believe how it will relieve a sprain, how it takes out lameness, how it soothes and eases a bruise.

Thousands say no liniment is half so useful in the home. This must be so, because Nerviline is a safe remedy that you can rub it on even a child with entire results.

Just keep Nerviline on hand—it's a panacea for the aches, pains and ills of the whole body. Once you will find the doctor a bill small, and can be depended on to cure rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, tendinitis, pleurisy, strains and swellings. Whenever you apply a grain rub on Nerviline, it will always cure.

The large 50c family size bottle of Nerviline is the most economical; trial size 25c. Sold everywhere by dealers or direct from the Catarhozeon Co., Kingston, Canada.

Hobby's Advice
"I think our women's meeting will be a great success. I have invited several notable women to speak."

Hobie—"You should invite some other women to listen to my dear, and a few girls to giggle."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

There are farmers living side by side who are miles apart to what the world calls success. When you have found out "the why" of it you are on the road to success yourself.

HOW MRS. BEAN MET THE CRISIS

Carried Safely Through Change
of Life by Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound.

Nashville, Tenn.—"When I was going through the change of life I had a tumor as large as a child's head. The doctor said it would take three years coming and give me medicine for it until I was called away from the city for some time. Of course, I had to go to him, then, so I sent my sister-in-law to see that she thought

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would cure it. It helped both the tumor and me. After I came back and the doctor I came to see the doctor again. I took Lydia Pinkham remedies until the tumor was gone, the doctor said, and I have not felt since. I tell everyone how I was cured. If this letter will help others you are welcome to use it."

Mrs. Mrs. Bean, 2609 Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a pure extract, containing the extractive properties of good old fashioned roots and herbs, meets the needs of every woman during the critical period of her life. Try it.

If there is any symptom in your case which puzzles you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

W. N. U. 1108

Dardanelles to be Russia's After War. According to Professor Milukoff, the Liberal leader in the Russian Parliament (The Duma) the Allies some time ago settled that if they were victorious they would pass out of the hands of Turkey into Russia's.

Speaking in the Duma the professor said: "The end of March, 1915, was a day when the world was in remembrance by the Russian people. That is the date when a definite agreement was reached between us and the Allies concerning the future of the Dardanelles."

"Our Russian interest in this was not very brief. We need an outlet to a sea, this, but without it we shall not end it."

And thus will the will of Peter the Great, the foundation of Russian diplomatic policy, come to the fulfillment of one of its principal designs.

Most Eminent Medical Authorities Endorse It.

Dr. Elsie and Dr. Braithwaite as well as Dr. Simon—all distinguished authors—agree that whatever may be the disease, the urine seldom fails in furnishing a key to the principles upon which medical treatment and accurate knowledge concerning the nature of disease can thus be obtained.

Thus, a scale of acid or of reagent urination bather or distress you, or if urine acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, gout or scatica or you suspect kidney trouble, send a specimen to Dr. Pierce at the Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N.Y.; send a sample of urine and describe symptoms. You will receive free a prescription for the best medicine he finds is thirty-seven times more powerful than salts in removing uric acid from the system. You will receive a receipt from backache or the pains of rheumatism, go to your best druggist and ask for a small box of Dr. Pierce's Patent Prescription for weak women and Dr. Pierce's Golden Discovery for the heart forty cents. These are standard remedies to-day—as day as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for Liver, Kidney, Bladder, Bowels, etc. Send a small trial package for 10c and a large trial package for 10c of any of these remedies by writing Dr. Pierce.

Doctor Pierce's Pellets are unequalled as Liver Pill, One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet—Dose—Cure Sick Headache, Catarrh, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bowel Attacks, and all Indangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

Britain's Last Line
Germans may shout with joy today but the last battle of the war will realize our cries of defeat over winter will give place to other quite different manifestations. We possess, and shall continue to possess, the element of surprise in our "ditch" while surrounding us. Germany has no such protection. She is the country which offers the easiest target for aerial bombardment and destruction. In this season, we forced the inclined Germans who are now going spoon-fed with stories of the achievements of their airmen which could do nothing to the distinguished fellow-countrymen Baron Manchukun-sen—London Telegram.

A Natural Impulse
Our grim business is to see that all forms of treachery and perfidy are exposed and to trust to our own right hands and to no party or influence in Germany to accomplish that object. We cannot pretend to be surprised when those persons who are syringing in their womb that never again will they trade or intermarry with a nation which not only permits its leaders to commit acts of piracy and not only does it approve of them passively, but openly and angrily demands that there shall be open and more frequent threats. That is a very dangerous position and at the end of this war we saw no sign of remorse and no means of securing the world against the repetition of such acts. The world should be of opinion that there was no remedy but a complete boycott of the offender, be the economic cost what it might. We do not care to expose the world in the demand for a tariff which shall merely penalize Germany. If you say that a man is a murderer who must be cut off from intercourse with his fellow-men, then you yourself will be by saying that he may keep a small shop but not a big one—Westminster Gazette.

What Paint Does
Paint preserves wood. It fills cracks in the weather boarding, and actually makes the liquid warmer in winter. The sun is a heat killer on snow cracks, thus letting the rain soak in, which soon causes decay to start. If painted, the oil in the paint keeps the water out.

Glycerine has been made in such large quantities for conversion into glycerine to fill war orders, and for other purposes, that the price of soap makers has been pushed up.

Glycerine is needed in every kind of soap making.

It is a pleasant medicine for children.

It is a good emollient.

It is a good laxative.

It is a good emollient.

It is a good emollient.</p

HOW THE GERMANS SUCCEEDED IN MAKING OVER THE TURKISH ARMY

REASON FOR THE MILITARY RECOVERY OF TURKEY

German Instruction and Organization is Responsible for the Showing Turkey Has Made in the War and Makes Plain The Necessity for a Complete Victory for Allies

The military recovery of the Turks during this war is one of those significant symbols of what may happen in the future if we do not learn to better give early heed. There was a time when the Turk was regarded as a great fool. He had many of the qualities which would have made of a formidable fighter under the conditions of war then obtaining. He was a fatalist—he consequently hardly knew what he was doing on the battlefield—and he fought in the heaven—he could live on very little and endure hardships fatal to weak men.

But the art of war developed. It became more a matter of machinery and science and organization. Individual courage did not count so great by comparison of the skillful organized commissaries. So the Turk—who did not keep pace with this development—lost his soldierly reputation. The Turks were beaten all to pieces by their superior organization equipment. He could not fight when without gun or ammunition against men who had plenty of both. And his great reputation as an ideal warrior went to pieces in the first Balkan war. The Serbs, the Greeks, the Bulgars were all beaten by him.

But now he comes back. He has garrisoned Gallipoli and held it in the face of the utmost Britain and France can do to hold it. He has driven down the Tigris to meet the British expedition to Bagdad, and trapped Townsend and his little force at Kut after repulsing every effort to relieve them. He has made the Great Russian advance into Armenia, but then the Russian always has had the secret—what men does she send to help her beat the Turk?

What has brought him back? German organization. The Germans have brought him back by bringing him to the front, and making him up-to-date. He could never have had a gun, manned by German gunners. They looked after his commissariat, too, and he did not manage to be beaten in the campaign before Adrianople. They taught him about torpedo tubes and how to handle them, and the form of trenches and all the rest of German leadership which made him so effective on the Tigris. Doubtless Germany organized him to fight with him a treaty protection, and I think, to give Verdin a French subsidy.

The assassination of Verdin to the royal domain was one of the consequences of the rivalry between Austria and France. Charles prepared to attack Italy, and sent a large garrison on Verdin, Henry II King of France, captured Verdin, and took Metz, Toul, and Verdun, and the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis (1559) confirmed the possession.

In view of the present conflict the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis is destined to be the cause of the final German victory. The conditions should be clearly defined. The treaty was signed the 2nd of April, 1559, between the plenipotentiaries of Henry II King of France and Philip II King of Spain, on the other part. That peace put an end to the wars of Italy, and to the wars of religion in the houses of France and of Austria. Of these conquests France retained only Metz, Toul, and Verdun, with their fortresses, and the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis (1559) confirmed the possession.

One of the greatest advantages will have been given to the Turks, because they will have been annexed to the East before peace comes.

In short, any peace proposals based upon a delusive status quo in the Balkans, and the German dominance in the East, even if it goes no farther than trading Armenia for the Russian provinces now held by Germany, traps and keeping only a strip of Serbia and another Prussian province, and add twenty-one million Turks to the military resources of the German Central Europe combination.

Montreal Star.

The Road to Success

"We must be depth. Depth can be measured in the same way that anything can be measured through Latin grammar, through handwriting, through carpenter work, through arithmetic or history. The one element which must be depth is knowledge imparted quickly, or in many subjects at once. Lessons is necessary—a slow down, a taking of things not just shown, but explained, definitely—if there were plenty of time and nothing else counted. This is the road to rapid and brilliant work, and the road to success. Every child should be set on this road, and guided and governed and helped and slaved over by the best of our men in every aspect understood next the world master—John J. Chapman in Atlanta."

Mercy Experimental

"When I stayed last summer a green hilted knife tried to kiss me. He said he had never kissed a girl in his life, and —"

"What did you tell him?"

"I told him that I was not agricultural experimental station."

Tramp—Please, morn, I'm a Belgian refugee.

Lady—Are you a town in Belgium?

Tramp (gesturing a moment)—I would name, but they have all been destroyed.

Visitor (at segue)—I want to talk with Mr. Brown, Attendant. What Mr. Brown means is that he is the author of his first name, but he is only lately deceased. Attendant (firmly a shopkeeper)—Please show the gentleman some of the latest shades of brown.

Verdun Victories Often in History

Became Centres of Vast Entrenched Camp After War of 1870

It is reported that the German emperor, addressing his soldiers besieging Verdun, said: "The war of 1870 was not fought for us, but for the French. We have many of the qualities which would make us a formidable fighter under the conditions of war then obtaining. He was a fatalist—he consequently hardly knew what he was doing on the battlefield—and he fought in the heaven—he could live on very little and endure hardships fatal to weak men."

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Montreal Star.

Armenians Dying For Lack of Food

Forced to Eat Grass But Still Decline to Renounce the Christian Faith

Suffering among the Armenians in Turkey, Persia and Syria is still intense and they are dying by hundreds for want of food and are in urgent need of relief. In Turkey alone, it is estimated that a million Armenians are now in constant state of starvation, made worse by the American relief committee for Armenian and Syrian relief.

The cost for aid sent by representatives of the Constitutional Democrats in the Russian duma, in a recent speech before that body thus set forth the reasons why Russia, as a consequence of this, should assume an outlet to the sea.

"In this war the interest of Russia can be briefly defined: We need an outlet to the sea, and for this we went to war, yet without it we cannot end the war."

"But, it may be objected, if Turkey has common enemies we will have no such ally." This is true. But Simon van Sanders appeared in Constantinople, since Germany appointed Turkish minister of war, and the Armenians are forced to eat grass, and yet despite these conditions they continue to stick fast to their Christian faith though as a result of Moslem attacks they are quickly relieved of their plaint. The number of non-combatants affected is one million.

In Aleppo alone there are 1,250 Armenians still in existence. In Mardin 10,000 Armenians are threatened with deportation and the government has been forced to allow the Christians to transact business in order to report themselves. In Tarsus, where it is estimated 72,000 exiles have passed through typical Armenian towns, in Syria, there are 20,000 destitute children from the coast towns. All of these towns, besides many others, it is stated, are in great and urgent need.

Preparing for the Big Scene

Reported That an Offensive on an Unoccupied Scale Will Be Attempted on Western Front

The view that the Allies are preparing for an immense offensive upon the western front and that the Verdun offensive was a desperate attempt to stop the German advance in Champagne is not supported by the following article from the New York Evening Post.

Verdin, a mighty episode in the history of the war, that probably in the climate of the war, and probably the final act of the war drama. Above the grim oration of the Germans on the Rhine, the sound of drums from the curtain in the vague sounds of seagulls that immediately precede the darkening of the house and the upflare of foot-soldiers in the mud through the desecration. The drums come across fifteen thousand miles of land and sea to take their place on the front. Fresh from Verdun, the drums of the Australians are forced over to France. Verdun, to change the figure, is a coming vanguard operation. The French have been held in check for nearly two months, but the great mobilization of the Allies for what they hope will be the decisive attempt. The drums have sounded over the entire world. We should take all precautions that this Turkish strong-hold shall not share the fate of Prizren.

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One of the greatest advantages will have been given to the Turks, because they will have been annexed to the East before peace comes.

In short, any peace proposals based upon a delusive status quo in the Balkans, and the German dominance in the East, even if it goes no farther than trading Armenia for the Russian provinces now held by Germany, traps and keeping only a strip of Serbia and another Prussian province, and add twenty-one million Turks to the military resources of the German Central Europe combination.

Montreal Star.

Russia's Opportunity

Constantinople and the Dardanelles Must Fall Either to Germany or Russia

Prof. Paul Minckoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats in the Russian duma, in a recent speech before that body thus set forth the reasons why Russia, as a consequence of this, should assume an outlet to the sea.

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"Let us not be deceived. The question now before us may be decided by a court of justice, but it will not be decided by the British blockade."

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WAITING FOR THE GREAT ADVANCE ON THE WESTERN BATTLE FRONT

ALLIES ARE PILING UP GUNS AND AMMUNITION

Reported That There are Over Two Million British Troops in France, and It is Believed that a General Offensive Will Be Inaugurated in the Near Future

Is there going to be a great advance? It was confidently expected at this time last year that the British and French armies would be ready to resume hostilities when the winter was over. But the British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1914-15, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1915-16. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1916-17, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1917-18. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1918-19, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1919-20. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1920-21, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1921-22. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1922-23, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1923-24. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1924-25, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1925-26. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1926-27, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1927-28. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1928-29, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1929-30. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1930-31, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1931-32. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1932-33, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1933-34. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1934-35, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1935-36. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1936-37, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1937-38. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1938-39, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1939-40. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1940-41, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1941-42. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1942-43, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1943-44. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1944-45, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1945-46. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1946-47, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1947-48. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1948-49, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1949-50. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1950-51, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1951-52. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1952-53, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1953-54. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1954-55, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1955-56. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1956-57, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1957-58. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1958-59, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1959-60. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1960-61, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1961-62. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1962-63, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1963-64. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1964-65, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1965-66. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1966-67, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1967-68. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1968-69, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1969-70. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1970-71, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 1971-72. 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The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 2020-2021, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 2021-2022. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 2022-2023, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 2023-2024. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 2024-2025, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 2025-2026. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 2026-2027, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 2027-2028. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 2028-2029, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 2029-2030. The British army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 2030-2031, and the French army had not been able to march forward in the winter of 2031-2032. 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THE LEADING STORE

ANOTHER REMNANT SALE

Saturday, June 24th



This collection of Remnants surpasses our last effort and contains hundreds of odds and ends of dependable merchandise at a price that will clear our tables in a short time.



Curtain Nets	Serims	Madras	Sheetings
Art Sateens	Velours	Cotton	Wrapperette
Flannellettes	Gingham	Shirtlings	Vestings
Prints	Percalles	Muslins	Damasks
Flannel	Oxford Suitings	Drill	Galates
Voiles	Serges	Tweeds	Novelties
Silks	Satin	Laces	Embroidery
Ribbons etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.



A. M. Campbell - Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

W. Lundy was visiting in town for a short time this week.

W. S. Mooney, of Edmonton, was a Lacombe visitor this week.

Mr. Bert Matthews was a visitor of Lacombe for the past week.

Mrs. Lothian and Mrs. Nicke son leave this week for an extended visit to relatives in Eastern Canada.

Arthur J. Jenkins, Lacombe, is reported wounded in France, his name appearing in the latest list of casualties.

Mrs. Clifford Danner has her sister, Mrs. Lyndon Caysidy, of Spokane, Wash., visiting her for a couple of weeks.

Paul Boddy, of Smiley, Sask., aged 16 years, a student at the Alberta Academy, died on Sunday last of typhoid fever.

Everything the best at the Pioneer Meat Market. L. W. Puffer is now in charge, and will see that only the best meats, etc. are sold. Call phone 15 for prompt service.

A white gopher pure white with pink eyes was brought into town on Monday by Mr. Wilton, of Morningside, who captured the animal on his way to town. This is a rather uncommon freak of nature, only one or two having been reported in this part of the country.

Mrs. C. M. Smith, of Clive, died on Monday after a long illness. The funeral took place to the Clive cemetery on Tuesday afternoon.

Will the ladies who knit for St. John's Ambulance kindly meet at the home of Mrs. M. A. McDonald on Tuesday evening, the 27th, from eight to ten.

The Lacombe Wool Growers' wish to announce that they can not give the date when their warehouse will be opened owing to having not heard from the grader.

Rev. Mr. Scrapp left for Coronation on Tuesday. Rev. Mr. Hollingsworth has moved here from Calgary this week, and will at once enter upon his duties as pastor of the Methodist church.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Ramsay and family moved to Bowden last week, where they will take up their residence. Mr. Ramsay, for several years with A. M. Campbell here, has purchased a store in Bowden and branched out for himself.

Joseph Marshall, the well known Rumley citizen, returned on Tuesday from the State of Washington, where he has spent the last few months. While Washington is a fine State, Joseph could not find where it had anything on Alberta, and is pleased to be back. His family will remain at Langley, Wash., for the summer.

E. Plumb rented his farm and stock, put his children in comfortable homes, and signed on

with the 187th on Saturday last. "Teddy" is an old veteran, considerably older than in other seasons. Everything points to a good season at this popular resort. There will be more amusements this year. Mr. Robert having laid out a tennis court and golf links, and, as usual, the dancing pavilion will be open two nights a week. The Hay On Sunday, June 18, 1914, at Lacombe, Alta., to Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Hay, a daughter.

Don't Take the Risk

Flour, butter, eggs and sugar are all expensive. They cost more now than ever before.

If you spoil a "batch" all these costly ingredients are lost. Do not take the risk.

EGG-O BAKING POWDER insures success if the other contents are good.

For baking insurance use **EGG-O**.
"Made in Canada for the Canadian Maid"

THE EGG-O BAKING POWDER CO., LIMITED
HAMILTON, CANADA



Province of Alberta

The Pool Room Act



All proprietors of POOL ROOMS and BOWLING ALLEYS are notified to be in possession of licenses for the year JULY 1st, 1916, to JUNE 30th, 1917, BEFORE THE 30th DAY OF JUNE, 1916.

By Chapter 3 of 1916, "An Act to amend the Statute Law," the Pool Room Act was amended by adding the following thereto:

"Nor shall any proprietor or owner suffer or permit any such person, unaccompanied by his or her parent or guardian, to play any such game or to frequent, remain or loiter in his pool room."

This refers to persons under seventeen (17) years of age.

F. G. FORSTER,
Chief Inspector.

preciation. They will be followed by the kindly interest and best wishes of the many friends they have made in Lacombe.

RED CROSS NOTES

The Red Cross acknowledges, with thanks, the donation of \$5 from Phillips H. Welch, Eckville.

The Society sent a box to Calgarie last week containing the following goods: 34 pairs knitted socks, 33 flannel top shirts, 12 personal property bags, 2 dozen knitted wash rags, 16 flannel hot water bottle covers, 21 roller bandages, 34 cotton and flannel surgical shirts, and sam plies returned.

The Red Cross acknowledges, with thanks, the donation of \$25.00 by Mr. Hy. Trimble.

Mr. Parsons, of Denike's jewelry store, has received the sad news that his brother has been killed in action in France. The casualty occurred during the hard fighting in June, but owing to the time it takes to list the casualties in Ottawa, official news was only received this week. Deceased was well known to many in Lacombe, having visited here several times with the Varsity Hockey Team.

BORN

FORD On Saturday, June 17, 1916, at Lacombe, Alta., to Mr. and Mrs. John Ford, a daughter.

HAY On Sunday, June 18, 1914, at Lacombe, Alta., to Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Hay, a daughter.

RECEPTION AND PRESENTATION FOR REV. AND MRS. SCRAPP

There was a pleasant social gathering last Thursday evening, at the Methodist Church, in honor of Rev. and Mrs. E. T. Scrapp. Regrets for parting, and good wishes for the pastor and wife in their new field of labor, were the general sentiments expressed.

A tea set of Limoge china was presented by Dr. Sharpe on behalf of the congregation. Miss Birious and Mrs. McDonald contributed musical selections.

Mr. and Mrs. Scrapp have been with us during a period of great national stress and strain. Their efforts on behalf of Christianity, and every worthy cause, have won the highest respect and ap-